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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

The following opinions of the Supreme Court were delivered on Monday the 9th of July:

By Pearson, C. J. In Jones v Clark, from Edgecombe; judgment reversed. In Mizell v Jones, in equity, from Martin, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. In Scofield v Van Bokkelin, in equity, from New Hanover, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Whitfield v Whitfield, in equity, from Wayne, dismissed as to Hill—decree against defendant Whitfield. In McDaniel v McDaniel, in equity, from Jones. In McRae v Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co., in equity, from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error in the decretal order. In Lawrence v same, in equity, from Cumberland, declaring there is no error in decretal order. In Lutterloh v same, in equity, from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error in the decretal order. In Pemberton v same, in equity, from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error in the decretal order. In Fairbairn v Williams, in equity, from Craven, exception because interest is not charged is allowed, the exception as to the attorney's fee allowed.

By Battle, J. In Burnett v Thompson, overruled, no error in the judgment. In Swann v Swann, in equity, from New Hanover, decree affirmed. In Nunnery v Averett, in equity, from Cumberland. In McKinnon v Mims, in equity, from Cumberland, overruling the demurrer. In Jerkins v Mitchell, in equity from Craven, plaintiff entitled to the purchase money with interest. In Rogers v Birchhouse, in equity, from Martin.

By Manly, J. In Wright v. Howe, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. In doe ex dem. Overton v. Cranford, from Montgomery, venire de novo. In Tebbie v. Aycock, in equity, from Lenoir, injunction dismissed. In Taylor v. Murray, in equity, from Martin, dismissing the bill with cost. In Chambler v. Strickland, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. In Gay v. Baker, in equity, from Franklin.—*Raleigh Press.*

Sunday Trading.—A Raleigh correspondent of the Newbern Progress writes:—

"A case of much interest and of no little importance to the people of our State, and which has been depending in the Supreme Court for several years, has been determined at this term. It is the case of Melville vs. Easley. This was an action of trespass on the case in which the plaintiff declared in two counts; first for a deceit and secondly for a false warranty of soundness on the sale of a horse by the defendant to the plaintiff. The sale was made on *Sunday* in the country, no one being present except the parties and a witness. The defendant was a *horse trader*, which was known to the plaintiff. The question is, can the defendant defeat the action because the sale was on *Sunday*? The defence was put by the defendant upon the statute concerning "Vice and Immorality," Revised Code, Ch. 115, which he pleaded, &c. That statute declares: "On the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, no tradesman, artificer, planter, laborer, or other person, shall, upon land or water, do or exercise any labor, business or work *of his ordinary calling*, (works of necessity and charity only excepted,) nor employ himself in hunting, fishing, or fowling, nor use any game, sport or play, upon pain that every person so offending, being of the age of fourteen years and upwards, shall forfeit and pay one dollar." This statute is a copy almost literally of the English statute of 29th Charles II, and was adopted in North Carolina in 1741, long anterior to our Declaration of Independence. And when we reflect that in England there is a union of Church and State, we may account somewhat for the difficulties and perplexities which have embarrassed our Judges in coming to, or giving a construction to this statute, suited to the freedom and genius of our institutions and people—here every man is permitted to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, &c. Chief Justice Nash, whilst on the Bench, had this case under advisement and died without coming to any determination in the matter. Judge Ruffin succeeded him, and having considered it resigned without having made up his opinion in the case. Judges Pearson and Battle had early in the history of the case fitted their opinions to the case, the former holding that the statute was no defence to the action, and the latter holding that the action could not be maintained, for, that the statute was a complete defence. This was the state of the case when Judge Manly came upon the Bench, and he was called upon to decide not only the case, but between the conflicting opinions of Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Battle, and he coinciding with Judge Pearson upon one point in the case, it was determined by a majority of the Court that the plaintiff could recover against the defendant, &c., notwithstanding the statute. Each Judge delivered a separate opinion in the case, and the matter is most ably and elaborately discussed by them. The intelligent reader will find much to interest him in these opinions, and especially how Sunday is regarded by the law in North Carolina under this statute in matters of contract and labor."

Weather Report.—Charleston despatches say that the weather is intensely hot in South Carolina and Georgia. Many deaths have occurred, and the crops are materially injured.

A Model Dun.—Is not this the most delicately done dun that ever was done? It is a circular to delinquent subscribers from our contemporaries of the New York Home Journal, and is certainly a model in its way:

HOME JOURNAL OFFICE, 107 Fulton-Street. }
New York, ——, 1860. }

Dear Sir: In the hurry of your engagements, you have doubtless overlooked and forgotten, as a trifle, the small sum of a year's indebtedness to the Home Journal; but, as rivers are kept running by the drops of falling dew, so it is necessary to our continuance that the falling dew should come punctually to the fountain head. By dropping your dew into the postoffice, for us, you will oblige, yours with respect,

MORRIS & WILLIS.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1860.

RAIN.—We are having this morning a severe thunder storm, the lightning seeming to strike in town repeatedly, accompanied by a most acceptable rain. The weather had been very hot and dry.

We hear that Mr. Robert Wooten received a shock at the Market House which rendered him speechless for half an hour. He is recovering. Two or three other persons standing by were somewhat injured, and a horse was struck down, but not fatally.

THE TAX ON SLAVES.—In his speech at Winston, Gov. Ellis calculated that the tax on slaves, if the ad valorem principle should be adopted, and the tax be fixed at 10 cents on the $100 valuation, would produce to the Treasury only $30,000 more than the present tax on slaves now pays. If that were true, we submit that $30,000 is no small sum. It is one twenty-first part of all the taxes. But it is very plain that the Governor has greatly under-stated the amount. It is plain from the following facts:—

In 1850 there were 288,548 slaves in the State. No one can tell with certainty how many there are now. The nearest approach to accuracy is manifestly to take the rate of increase between 1840 and 1850 as the rate of increase for the last ten years. That was 17.38 per cent. If they have increased during the past ten years at the same rate as during the preceding ten years, there are now 338,548 slaves in the State. We defy any person to show that there are not so many, or to give any good reason why there may not be.

Well, in Georgia, on the 1st day of January 1859, slaveholders themselves gave in their negroes at an average valuation of $612 63. That is, they gave in 432,124 slaves at $227,468,927, showing an average value, as we have said, of $612 63. It is remarkable that in January 1858 the average value as given in by the same slaveholders was $526 39. This shows that from 1858 to 1859 slaves had risen in value in Georgia $86 24 each. Since January 1st 1859 we suppose no one will deny that slaves have risen in value more than was ever before known in eighteen months. If, therefore, the rise was $86 24 each in 1858, it is fair to conclude, that it has been at least $112 37 in the last year and a half. That would make slaves worth now an average of $725 each in Georgia—not as assessed, but as voluntarily given in by the owners themselves.

If worth $725 in Georgia what are they worth in North Carolina? For our own part we feel convinced that there is not a difference of $25 between the average value in the two States. If grown negroes are worth more there, young ones are worth more here. But suppose, for argument's sake, that there is a difference of $75. That would leave the average value in North Carolina $650. 338,548 at $650 each would amount to $220,056,200. 10 cents on the $100 value of this amount would be $220,056 20. Now the amount of taxes actually paid on slave polls in 1859, according to the Comptroller's Report, was $118,330. It is thus shown that there would be a difference of $101,726, (and not $30,000 as Gov. Ellis said,) between the amount now paid and the amount that would be paid at 10 cents on the $100 value on slaves under an ad valorem tax.

The object of Gov. Ellis is apparent. He wishes to delude the people into the belief, that if ad valorem is adopted, it will yield but $30,000 additional revenue, and relieve land of only a small part of its present burden. If we have made it plain, as we think we have, that under ad valorem the tax on slaves will yield fully one-third of all the revenue required by the State—which is but fair, since slaves constitute about one-third of all the property in the State—why then our readers must agree with us that Gov. Ellis is either ignorant of the true state of facts or wilfully attempts to deceive the people. In either case he is unworthy of their confidence and of the office he fills.

We have treated the subject above apart from any consideration of *justice* and *right*. But after all, the great question is, why should the most valuable species of property in North Carolina, that which yields most, and is at all times most readily converted into cash,—why should it be exempted from an *equal proportion* of tax for the support of the government which protects it, equally with all other property? That is the question, we say; and we defy any one to urge a reason for this strange exemption that will bear the test of time—that will not be laughed out of countenance ten years hence—yea two years hence. One-third of the property of the State, in negroes, pays about one-sixth of the taxes, whilst one-sixth of the property, in land, pays nearly one-third of the taxes. It is not right, nor equal, and no arithmetic or philosophy can make it so.

Land now pays more than three times as much on the $100 value as slaves on the like value. Land is ordinarily a less profitable investment, is less easily convertible into cash, and when not saleable cannot be removed to a place where it is in demand. In all these, and in all pecuniary respects, slaves have the advantage over lands. And slaves ought to pay at least as large a proportion of taxes as lands.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Executive Committee has "resolved that we deem it expedient to defer any recommendation looking to a Convention, or any other additional party action, until after further consultation with our Democratic brethren throughout the State."

Breckinridge Repudiated in his own Home.—The Nicholasville (Ky.) Democrat, published in Mr. Breckinridge's district, hoists the flag of Douglas and Johnson.

ALMOST A FIGHT.—We learn from a gentleman who heard the candidates for Governor speak at Hendersonville on the 2d inst., that a personal difficulty occurred between them, Gov. Ellis striking at Mr. Pool, but gentlemen on the stand interfering before a blow was struck on either side.

The particulars were, briefly, that Mr. Pool had asked his hearers in his speech, if they should hear any person say that he was in favor of taxing tin cups, to pronounce it a lie, an infamous lie. His opponent had not said so, though his argument was to that effect; but he had heard that it had been said, and he wished them to stamp it, for him and in his name, as a lie.

In his reply, Gov. Ellis complained of this language as indecorous.

Mr. Pool said he had not applied it to the Governor, for the Governor had not so charged him, but had asked his hearers to say, should they hear him so charged, that it was a lie, the only proper language to apply to it. Hereupon the Governor rushed towards Mr. Pool and struck at him—Mr. Pool being manifestly nothing loth to return his blow.

Mr. Pool then expressed his surprise at the Governor's conduct. The Governor knew where to find him if he felt himself aggrieved; and as for a rough-and-tumble fisticuff, he had had some in his day and was always ready for it.

Our informant is a Democrat, we learn, though we did not ask him and know nothing personally as to that.

The last Asheville Advocate had received, too late for insertion, a Card on the subject.

EQUAL TAXATION.—A SIGN.—A correspondent of the Asheville Advocate furnishes that paper with an account of the discussion between Messrs. Pool and Ellis at Burnsville, Yancey County. Closing, he states a fact which will convey some idea of the effect of Mr. Pool's speech:—

"Before he spoke here, only one of our six candidates for the Commons would come out publicly in favor of the system proposed by Mr. Pool; yesterday at a Muster in this place they all came out and declared themselves in favor of it; so you may judge from this fact as to what kind of an impression he made."

Yancey County is strongly Democratic. In 1858, it gave Gov. Ellis 863 votes, McRae 199. In 1856, it gave Bragg 810 votes, Gilmer 320. In 1854, it gave Bragg 637 votes, Dockery 349. And in 1852, it gave Reid 694 votes, Kerr 336. These facts are somewhat suggestive.

The Charlotte Democrat complains as of unfairness that the Observer published "a one sided account of the discussion at Morganton." The Observer did nothing of the kind. It did not profess to publish an account of the discussion at all. It did publish a report of Mr. Pool's speech at Morganton. We did not accompany this speech with Gov. Ellis's, for the reason, (stated at the time,) that the Express from which we copied said that the report of the Governor's speech was very imperfect. In truth it was more the Express's comment on the speech than the speech itself.

So far as our fairness to Gov. Ellis is concerned, which the Democrat questions, we have only to say that we published Gov. Ellis's set speech to the Democratic Convention as reported for the Standard, and the full report of his first speech in the campaign, as made by a Democratic paper and (as we believe) revised by himself. If our readers do not know Gov. Ellis's views, therefore, it is neither our fault nor theirs, but his. His speeches have had precisely the same showing in the Observer as Mr. Pool's, of whose first speech we published a report from a Whig paper, and have followed that with his speech at Morganton. Can our friends of the Charlotte Democrat show equal fairness to Mr. Pool? No.

But the Democrat cannot get rid of the "horse-leech." It sticks, as leeches will; and suffering from the infliction, the Democrat "respectfully suggests to the Observer that if it is willing for its readers to see both sides, it would do well to publish Gov. Ellis's card refuting that miserable "horse-leech" story." Does not the Democrat *know* that at least five days before Gov. Ellis's card was published in the Democrat itself, all that was material in it was published in the Observer? That is the fact.

FORBIDDING THE BANS.—The Douglas wing of the Democracy, through the Hon. Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Douglas National Executive Committee, has issued an Address forbidding the union of the Douglas and Breckinridge Electoral Tickets. The Journal of Commerce says of it,—

"Although not precisely in the form of a command, its language amounts nearly to that, and is, to say the least, designed to open wider the breach between the two sections of the Democracy. The following paragraph embodies the pith and substance of the manifesto:—

"So far as is known to the members of the resident Executive Committee, no person who supports the action of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, no person who desires the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency, and of Herschel V. Johnson to the Vice Presidency, has ever expressed a wish for any such arrangement, or entertained, or even countenanced for a single moment, any suggestion or proposition tending towards it. Nor does the Committee believe that any such arrangement can with propriety be made at any time, in any place, or under any circumstances, with those who have placed Breckinridge and Lane in nomination, and are now their avowed supporters in opposition to the regular nominees of the Democratic party."

We are inclined to believe that the two Democratic factions are more hostile to each other than to either the Constitutional Union party or the Republican party. And the reason is plain: the President is now engaged in turning out of office the friends of Douglas, and putting in those of Breckinridge. Should either wing succeed (which is not at all likely,) there will be no spoils for the other for the next four years. The Democratic fight is for the spoils.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—The reader will find below a very plain and truthful discussion of the ad valorem question. Of its merits the reader will judge for himself; and we think it will ensure his reading of it to inform him that it is so highly appreciated that 30,000 copies of it were printed at this office some days ago—a larger number, we suppose, than was ever printed of any other pamphlet in North Carolina. It should have appeared on Monday last but for the occupation of our columns by Mr. Barringer's address.

Read and circulate it!

AD VALOREM EXPLAINED
BY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. What is the DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA?

A. The State owes 8½ millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over 13½ millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over $100,000 yearly. It is certain the TAXES MUST SOON BE RAISED to at least $800,000 to $900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation?

A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. What! SLAVES LIGHTLY TAXED? How do you prove that?

A. Why by the Comptroller's last Report, $203,000,000 of slave property paid only $118,330, while $98,000,000 of land paid $191,980. While land paid 20 cts. on $100 value, slaves paid 5¼ cts. While slaves paid one dollar, land paid three dollars and fifty cents.

Q. Do I understand you to say land pays near FOUR TIMES as much as slaves?

A. Yes, land worth $1500 pays $3. A slave mechanic worth $1500 would be taxed 80 cts. If the slave is over 50 years or under 12, HE WOULD PAY NOTHING.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher?

A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. What is the number of slaves in the State?

A. In 1850 there were 288,548; if they increased between 1850 and 1860 as they increased between 1840 and 1850 (17.38 per ct.) there must be now 338,548—at $600 each worth $203,000,000.

Q. What are the number and value of slave polls, i. e. those between 12 and 50.

A. The Comptroller's Report has the number 147,913, but omits those of Edgecombe; add on these and we have not less than 152,000—worth at least $130,000,000. These one hundred and thirty millions pay only $118,330, while $98,000,000 of land pays $191,980.

Q. What are the number and value of those slaves which cannot be taxed at all by the Legislature?

A. There must be 186,000, worth say $73,000,000. These seventy-three millions can't be taxed at all, even if the State should be involved in an expensive war.

Q. But why not raise the tax on slaves between 12 and 50, so as to make up for this loss?

A. Because the Constitution does not allow that to be done without raising the tax on the white man. White men are obliged to leave their business to serve as jurors, as witnesses, to fight our battles and for other public duties. The poll-tax is high enough already, perhaps too high.

Q. But possibly slaves pay enough for COUNTY TAXES to make up this inequality?

A. No. Land is taxed for county purposes—so are white men. In Wake county, land worth a little over $3,000,000 pays to County and State $13,611, while slaves worth over $6,000,000 pay only $7,474. Land in Wake pays 43 cents on the $100, slaves 11 cents. A negro fellow worth $1500 pays $1 53; land worth $1500 pays $6 45 cents; OVER FOUR TIMES AS MUCH!

Q. Land pays four times as much as slaves! but then, slaves get sick and die; does land get sick and die?

A. Yes; land gets overflowed, wears out, is attacked with drought, with worms and rust. Houses and turpentine trees and fences are burnt. It land is not physicked with manure it soon dies.

Q. But young slaves can't work, don't produce anything: ought they to be taxed?

A. Why not? There were in the State in 1850, 5,453,975 acres of land improved, and 15,543,008 acres unimproved. In Wake, 161,091 improved, and 352,178 unimproved; yet all the unimproved land is taxed 20 cents on $100 value. Besides, *little negroes increase more rapidly in value than any other investment.*

Q. What is the value of land and slaves combined, and what do they pay into the Treasury?

A. The value is in round numbers $300,000,000, and they paid $305,880. An *ad valorem tax* of a little over 10 cents on $100 would bring the same amount, by which the LAND TAX WOULD BE DIMINISHED ONE-HALF and a slave of the average value of $600 would pay about 60 cents.

Q. Do the CONSTITUTIONS OF OTHER SOUTHERN STATES contain restrictions on taxing slaves?

A. ONLY TWO. In Tennessee, none except those between 12 and 50 can be taxed, but *they must be taxed ad valorem.* In Virginia *all property except slaves* must be taxed according to value. Slaves over 12 years must be taxed as high as $300 worth of land, and not higher.

Q. Are there any other INEQUALITIES UNDER THE LAST REVENUE BILL?

A. Yes, many. The following table will show some:

Slaves on $1000 value, paid		$0 57½
Taxable slaves, " "		80
Land, " "		2 00
Money at interest, stocks, &c. " "		2 40
Goods bought, " "		5 00
Clothing, " "		15 00
Watches, " "		10 00
Pianos, " "		7 50
Buggies, Carryalls, &c. " "		10 00
Liquors bought out of the State,	" "	100 00
" bought in the State,	" "	50 00
Studs and Jacks, (say)	" "	40 00
Mechanics, &c., on their labor,	" "	10 00

Mr. Holden, in the N. C. Standard of 20th June, says it was NECESSARY FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO PASS THIS VERY LAW.

Q. What! mechanics, overseers, &c. pay a heavy tax on their wages?

A. Yes; a mechanic making $500 pays $5 on his wages and 80 cents on his poll. A slave mechanic working at the same bench, making $500, would pay 80 cents only. If the slave is over 50 he *pays nothing.*

Q. I suppose, then, the white mechanic is free from all other taxes?

A. You are mistaken. Every honest merchant will admit that he charges his tax to his customers. That tax must be paid whether the goods rot on his shelves or are burnt.

Q. Does that make the PRICE OF SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, CALICO, and OTHER NECESSARIES HIGHER?

A. Certainly. Sugar, for example, costing in Petersburg 7 or 8 cents, will be sold in Wake or Orange for 10 or 12 cents. Part of this high price is the tax.

Q. Has the Democratic party provided a REMEDY for this unjust system of taxation?

A. None at all. In their platform they say "they deem it the DUTY of the Legislature, in passing acts for raising revenue, so to adjust taxation that it shall bear as EQUALLY AS PRACTICABLE, within the limits of the Constitution, on the VARIOUS INTERESTS and CLASSES of property in all sections of the State."

Q. Does this Democratic platform go for taxing HOGS, DUCKS, CHICKENS, &c?

A. It does. Hogs are "classes of property," so are chickens; and the platform says it is *the duty of the Legislature* to "bear upon them."

Q. What is the meaning of the expression "within the limits of the Constitution?"

A. That taxation shall bear equally on ALL CLASSES EXCEPT ON SLAVES; but taxation must not bear equally on slaves because they say "it is premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" to alter the Constitution.

Q. What REMEDY does the CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY propose?

A. They say the first thing to be done is *to alter the Constitution so as to give the Legislature the same power to tax slaves that they have to tax other property,* and then to adopt the PRINCIPLE OF AD VALOREM TAXATION, with proper discrimination.

Q. Does their Platform advocate the taxation of *all* property, such as hogs, ducks, chickens, &c?

A. No: this charge is brought to turn away the attention of the people from the two hundred millions worth of slave property. The Legislature can tax these things now if they want to, but they do not. They will never tax things so small in value that the expenses of collection will be more than the tax.

Q. But the Democrats say you intend to abolish or decrease the tax on the CIRCUS, on EXHIBITIONS, on PEDLARS, on LICENSES TO RETAIL, and such things; is that true?

A. That is NOT TRUE. Such things are not taxed as property but as PRIVILEGES OR LICENSES; the Legislature will still have full power over these things. Just so all CORPORATIONS, as BANKS, might be taxed for the exclusive privileges granted them.

Q. Will the tax on BILLIARD TABLES, PLAYING CARDS, BOWLING ALLEYS, DIRKS and PISTOLS and such articles be necessarily reduced?

A. *By no means.* The tax on such things is in the nature of a *police regulation* for the suppression of VICE or for promoting the good order of the community. THE TAX IS A PENALTY. In Tennessee it is a *crime* to wear dirks, bowie knives and pistols at all—we only impose a high tax.

Q. Would the tax on MONEY be lowered necessarily?

A. No, if money is made to pay COUNTY TAXES, it would not be lowered.

Q. Does the Constitutional Union Platform allow of discrimination?

A. Yes, in favor of the NATIVE PRODUCTS of the State and the INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS of her citizens.

Q. What is the effect of this?

A. The Legislature may favor our own productions, and the industry of our people, by exempting some articles and by laying higher taxes on foreign products and luxuries, such as Champagne, French Brandies, &c. It may be very proper and necessary to tax more heavily articles made abroad, where the purchase money is spent out of the State, than articles made here, where the money would be spent among North Carolina workmen.

Q. Have OTHER SOUTHERN STATES ADOPTED AD VALOREM in practice?

A. Yes, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. So have Arkansas and Missouri, though the Legislature of Arkansas exempts slaves under 5 and over 60 years old; that of Missouri exempts those under three. The provisions of the constitutions of Tennessee and Virginia have been mentioned. Except in these two States the Legislatures of *all the States* but North Carolina *have power to tax all slaves.*

THE OPPOSITION IN ALABAMA.—A short account of the great Whig State Convention in Alabama was published in our last. Another "Opposition" Convention has since been held, as we see by the official proceedings in the Montgomery Mail received on Tuesday. This was composed of delegates from *seven* counties (there are fifty-two in the State.) The Convention resolved to support Breckinridge and Lane if they endorsed the Charleston Seceders' platform; some of the delegates thereupon seceded, and the "State Rights Opposition Convention" adjourned.

The Opposition papers in Alabama claim that Bell and Everett will sweep that State like a whirlwind.

Bell and Everett in Florida.—The Whigs of Florida held their State Convention at Quincy, last week, and it is said, in point of numbers, intelligence, and enthusiasm, to have stood second to none ever assembled in the State.

General Edward Hopkins was nominated for Governor and R. F. Allen, Esq. for Congress.

The nomination of Bell and Everett was endorsed by acclamation, and the Convention appointed the following gentlemen as Electors:—For the West, J. A. Landrum; for the Middle, Wilk Call; for the East, J. A. Wiggins.

Our friends in Florida enter the canvass in fine spirits and with strong hopes of triumph in the election.

Kentucky Politics.—On the 16th inst. one of the largest meetings ever held in Louisville ratified the nomination of Douglas and Johnson. Bonfires blazed, cannon thundered and enthusiasm prevailed.

A Democratic State Convention held at Irvine, Till county, in which thirty-one counties in the State were represented, unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing Breckinridge and Lane, and repudiating Douglas and Johnson.

The largest political Meeting ever assembled at Covington was held on the 7th inst. to ratify the nominations of Douglas and Johnson. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

We learn there was a homicide committed about the line between Marlboro' District and Richmond County, North Carolina, a few days ago. One Norton was shot and killed by one Skipper.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Governor will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Shelby, Cleveland,	Thursday,	12th	July.
Newton, Catawba,	Friday,	13th	"
Taylorsville, Alexander,	Saturday,	14th	"
Mocksville, Davie,	Monday,	16th	"
Salisbury, Rowan,	Tuesday,	17th	"
Lexington, Davidson,	Wednesday,	18th	"

APPOINTMENTS.

A. J. Jones, the candidate to represent the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Town Creek, Brunswick,	Saturday,	14th	July.
Smithville, "	Monday,	16th	"
Lockwood's Folly, "	Wednesday,	18th	"
Shallotte, "	Thursday,	19th	"
Waccamaw, "	Friday,	20th	"
Hickory Hill, Columbus,	Saturday,	21st	"
Lee's, "	Monday,	23d	"
Tatum's, "	Tuesday,	24th	"
Elizabethtown, Bladen,	Wednesday,	25th	"
Hollow, "	Thursday,	26th	"
White Oak, "	Friday,	27th	"
Beaverdam, "	Saturday,	28th	"
Reaves's "	Monday,	30th	"
Parker's Store, "	Tuesday,	31st	"
Colly, "	Wednesday,	1st	Aug.

Wilmington Herald.

A Grand Rally.—The Whigs of Guilford, Forsyth, Davidson and Randolph, will have a grand rally at High Point on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th inst.; Messrs. Pool and Ellis are invited and are expected to be present. Besides the candidates for Governor, many other distinguished speakers are expected to be present, among them, Dr. Rufus K. Speed, one of the opposition electors for the State at large. Others will be announced, before the day. The Democracy are respectfully invited to join in with the Whigs, to come up and pitch their tents with them, and to trot out any number of speakers they may desire. It is desirable that there should be a free and open discussion. Let our Democratic friends then bring up their forces—and they shall have fair play and be treated well. Then let everybody be at High Point on the 19th and 20th of July.—*Little Ad.*

Candidates in Duplin County.—We understand that the following gentlemen are Candidates in Duplin County: *For the Senate.*—Dr. James G. Dickson, and Wm. Ward, Esq. *For the Commons.*—J. D. Stanford, Z. Smith, J. G. Branch, and Wm. L. Hodges, Esqrs. *For Sheriff.*—Thos. J. Carr, Grady Outlaw, and Kinsey Jones, Esqrs.

Wilmington Journal.

THE DEEP RIVER REGION.—From the annual Report of the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Road we extract:—

"A Railroad from Raleigh or some contiguous point to the Coal and Iron mines of Deep River, is too important to the best interest of North Carolina to be delayed much longer. By this route alone can these rich and profitable freights reach the Railroad *system of the State.* Other channels might render this hidden treasure available to the markets of the world, but this alone could benefit the public works in which the State has many millions invested, both by affording them an immense and profitable freight, as well as supplying them with materials largely used, for which they now send abroad. The next session of our legislature will doubtless be earnestly directed to this subject."

Indications of Popular Sentiment.—We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin that the New Orleans Weekly Mirror, a highly respectable weekly journal, leaning towards the anti-Douglas Democracy, in an article last week upon political matters, regrets that the Breckinridge party did not at once unite, at Baltimore, upon Bell and Everett as the National Union candidates, to be supported by all conservative men in every part of the country. The Mirror in this we think expresses the wish of thousands in the party to which it leans, and exhibits the real feeling of the great mass of the people of the South. No man can have the least pretext for not having implicit confidence in the nationality, patriotism, honesty and reliability of Bell and Everett in the present exigencies of the country. The feeling of the Mirror will, we think, manifest itself among the people more and more strongly and unmistakably as the canvass progresses, whatever political wire-pullers may say or do. The patriotic instincts of the masses cannot be repressed. The desires of the great national heart will show themselves. Bell and Everett are seen to be the only national candidates in the field, and the only ones that stand any chance of an election, Lincoln and Hamlin being sectional.—*Rich. Whig.*

Arrival of Africans.—The New Orleans schr. Clotilda, with one hundred and twenty-four Africans aboard, arrived in Mobile Bay on the 10th inst., and a steamboat immediately took the negroes up the river.

Crops in Mississippi.—Extract from a private letter dated Natchez, Miss., July 1st, 1860:

There has been no rain here for eleven weeks. Crops will be very short—in fact, no corn, and very little Cotton.—*Charleston Courier.*

Doings of Rev. Daniel Worth—A Proselyte Arrested.—We learn from a gentleman just returned from a flying visit to the Warm Springs, Bath county, that a negro man was arrested near that resort, a few days ago, calling himself Young Alexander and carrying a five-shooter, a bowie knife and a scythe blade. Upon being held in limbo, he confessed that he belonged to Mr. Wm. Harris, of Oakland, North Carolina, from whom he had run away, and that he came to Bath county with a preacher named Daniel Worth. He left him in the lower part of Bath county, a short time ago, and was to have met him again at Milburn depot, on the Central Railroad, where the "Rev." Mr. Worth was to have sold him for $1000, then steal him again, and divide the spoils. As a means of recognition the Rev. rascal was to have a red ribbon fastened to the bridle of his horse, should all be right when they met at the rendezvous, the preacher deeming it prudent to be disguised, having been indicted in N. Carolina for circulating Helper's Impending Crisis, and placed under bonds of $3,000 for his appearance which he thought proper to ignore for the time and clear out to "save his bacon"—there being no penitentiaries in North Carolina, and not a bit of affection for abolition pirates. The negro did not, however, meet him, preferring to prowl about old Virginny and make a living where there was plenty to live upon, to streaking it out for the North with a fair prospect of starving. The person who arrested him is named P. H. Medingo, a poor industrious man, and deserves a reward. His address is at the Warm Springs, Bath county, Va.—*Petersburg Express, 11th.*

From the Richmond Whig.

"TIME ODANAOS ET DONA FERENTES"—"PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY EXAMPLE"—THE GRECIAN HORSE—DEMOCRATIC WHIGS.

Homer and Virgil tell us that, after ten years of arduous labor and hard fighting, the Greeks were unable to capture, by force of arms, the ancient city of Troy. All the wisdom of Nestor, the diplomacy of Ulysses, the generalship of Agamemnon, the gallantry of Achilles, and the headlong daring of Ajax, could not avail against the brazen gates and solid buttresses of the renowned old city. They steadfastly resisted every assault, and despair was about to seize on the hearts of the besieging host. But, at length stratagem effected what chivalry could not accomplish. The Greeks constructed a monster wooden horse, into the belly of which they introduced a body of armed men. The Greeks then made a gift of the horse to the Trojans, who received it with great joy, regarding it as an evidence of the intention of the Greeks to abandon the siege, and return to their own country. The horse was carried, amid great acclamations, within the walls of Troy, and the happy citizens, for the first time, in many years, slept, as they supposed, in perfect security.

As soon as night had thrown her sable mantle over the devoted city, and her confiding citizens were buried in profound slumber, the wily Greeks quietly emerged from the hiding place in the belly of the horse, opened the gates of the city for their expectant countrymen, who rushed in, pell-mell, fired the city, and put the citizens indiscriminately to the sword. Thus perished the celebrated city of Troy.

History is said to be "philosophy teaching by example." The story of the fate of Troy is a striking illustration of the truth of this terse proverb. It is replete with instruction. It is chock-full of philosophy! It teaches the danger of receiving gifts from enemies, and of trusting in the professions of old opponents. Nay, it admonishes us of the necessity of caution in our intercourse with renegades and neophytes, in politics, as well as in arms!

Being, at this time, in a very calm and philosophic frame of mind, we have been led to this train of thought by the contemplation of the present condition of our friends, the modern Trojans—the Democratic party! For many long years the Whigs and Americans have been thundering at their gates, seeking to dislodge them from their stronghold. But our efforts availed not. Sebastopol or Gibraltar were as nothing compared with the impregnable ramparts of Democracy. We tried them by assault, by bombardment, by mining, by attempts at starvation. But it was all in vain! We exhausted all the resources of wisdom, and courage, and patience, and skill, but without any effect! Finally, profiting by the teachings of the Greeks at the siege of Troy, we resorted to a similar system of strategy to that which proved the destruction of that unhappy city! We did not, it is true, build a wooden horse, but we did that which was equivalent to it! We selected a chosen band of our most gallant and trusted Whigs, disguised them as Democrats, and sent them into the encampment of our ancient adversary, where by professing to have changed their faith, and to have become converts to Democracy, they wormed themselves into the confidence of the modern Trojans, and were invested by them with the robes of office, and seated in the high seats of the Trojan temple. The instructions to those emissaries were that they should, for a time, out-herod Herod in hurrahing for the Democracy! But when the proper time arrived, they were required to break the serried ranks of the enemy, on the eve of the quadrennial assault, so as to throw them into confusion, and leave them an easy prey to their assailants.

Faithfully—most faithfully have our emissaries fulfilled their mission! Acting their parts so well as not only to deceive the Democratic Trojans but also to lead many of their Grecian friends to believe they actually felt and intended what they professed to feel and intend, they patiently bided their time, shouting all the while for those they designed to destroy,—and like Judas kissing those they were destined to betray! When, however, the critical hour had arrived,—when the time had come to strike with effect, at Charleston, and at Baltimore, true to the objects of their mission, they drew their swords, cleft the Democratic ranks in twain, opened an easy path for the forces of the Opposition to rush in, and put the masses to the sword, and to raze the moss-covered battlements of Democracy to the ground.

Ancient history contains no record of the names of the sagacious and fearless Greeks who planned and achieved the brilliant exploit which resulted in the capture and destruction of Troy. We think, however, that it is more than probable the scheme orginated in the fertile brain of the wily Ulysses, and that some such dare-devil as Ajax headed the enterprise.

The muse of modern history has been more careful in preserving a record, not only of the projector of the modern Greco-Whig horse, but of the "corporal's guard" which originally entered its capacious belly, and of the immortal squad which have since followed them, and participated in their patriotic work of destruction!

We have not yet been favored with personal access to this record, but we doubt not that if we could inspect the archives of the Historical and Entomological Society of Lowell, or some other of the Yankee towns away down East, where careful records are kept of the actings and doings of men and bugs, it would be found that Caleb Cushing was the modern Ulysses, and Wise the Ajax of the recent inroad into the bowels of the democracy!

But the Historic muse would be partial, if not faithless to her trust, if she failed to inscribe, alongside of these illustrious leaders in the foray, the scarcely less distinguished names of Hunter, Bocock, Caskie, Lyons, Michie, Faulkner, Russell, Newton, Gordon, Coghill, and a host of other shining lights of the Whig party, who left their party for their party's good! Every county can boast a few lesser lights who shed their twinkling rays upon the democratic darkness by which they are surrounded! All these deserve well of the Opposition party! They have done their work faithfully—they have *busted up* the Democracy effectually.

In other parts of the country the game has been played with equal success! Who killed Douglas and Pugh and the old-line Democracy in the Senate? Benjamin and Toombs, two old-fashioned Whigs, were the chosen instruments of a kind Providence in this beneficent work! Who overthrew them in Maryland? Pearce and Pratt were as the sword of the Lord and of Gideon!

All hail! then, to the gallant Whigs, who, by going over to the ranks of the Democracy, have sown dissensions in the camp, and *busted up* the whole concern generally and promiscuously!

Troy is now destroyed! Her forces are discomfitted! Her office-holders are dismayed! Her buttresses are broken! Her lances are shivered! Her battlements are dismantled? Her gates are unhinged! Her walls are razed to the ground! Her citizens are fleeing for their lives, and the only refreshing spectacle that remains to greet their eye is that of the pious Æneas, Breckinridge, bearing off on his back, the decrepid form of poor old Anchises, Buchanan!

Much joy to you, then, oh ye Democrats, of your Whig recruits! Verily, they have ruled you! and robbed you!! and finally betrayed you!!! Does not history teach a lesson of wisdom! Is there not philosophy in its instructive examples!

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,431,509 bales, against 3,640,075 last year. Increase, 791,434 bales.

Kentucky Politics.—Within seven miles of his (Breckinridge's) residence, the Nicholasville Democrat raises the Douglas flag, and denounces the disunionists. In the 1st Congressional district, having 6,000 Democratic majority, the Hickman paper does the same thing, and the Douglas column is led on by Chancellor Trimble, the most popular Democrat in his section. The Elizabethtown Democrat hoists the Douglas flag and the Hardin County Democracy endorse it with unanimity.

One of the strongest Democratic counties of the State, Campbell, in County Convention, endorses the ticket, and prominent men throughout the State join in the movement. In the City of Louisville, the oldest Democratic paper, and the heretofore recognized organ of the party, supports Douglas with an energy and brilliancy scarcely to be excelled, and the rank and file with scattering exceptions rally in support of that organ. In a betting community an offer in the columns of that paper to bet any amount up to $5,000 that Breckinridge does not carry the State is unaccepted, and why? Because the matter is understood there, and no man could be found so rash as to stake his money with a certainty of losing. Perhaps the Breckinridge men may, under the influence of State pride, rally in sufficient numbers to poll more votes than the Douglas men, but I doubt it exceedingly, and believe that the sentiment of the masses is for Douglas. Mr. Bell will receive 70,000 votes in the State, leaving only 76,000 to be divided between Douglas and Breckinridge, of which Breckinridge may probably receive 40,000 and thus lose the State by 30,000. No sane man there will dispute the fact that Mr. D. will under all contingencies receive at least 16,000 votes, which will put Mr. Breckinridge in the minority of 10,000 votes. The August election will tell you a tale beneath which the boasting of the Breckinridge men will dwindle into whispers. Mark it well. There will be but two tickets, a Democratic and an Opposition and the Opposition will carry it. What, then must be the result when two tickets in the field shall divide the Democratic vote?

Cor. New York Express.

That venerable and highly distinguished friend of Henry Clay, Judge Robertson, of Lexington, Ky., has written a letter, giving in his adhesion to Messrs. Bell and Everett. He thinks that, with one electoral ticket, the Democrats would probably be beaten; divided, as they are, they will, he thinks, give the votes of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, and possibly those of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Delaware, to Bell and Everett. Douglas, with the aid of Bell's Northern vote, will prevent the election of Lincoln by the colleges, and then, Judge Robertson thinks, the "Constitutional Union Ticket" will stand a fair chance of success in the House. He says in addition: "Personally, I have kind feelings towards all the other candidates for the Presidency. With Mr. Lincoln I have had both personal and epistolary intercourse. I have no doubt of his integrity and patriotism, and have faith that, if elected, his Administration would not be controlled by any kitchen Cabinet, and would be honest and national. Moreover, his wife is a native Kentuckian, and a daughter of one of the best friends I ever had—the late Robert S. Todd, of Fayette. For Mr. Douglas I have strong sympathies, because against unsurpassed proscription, he has stood up manfully for his principles and consistency, and has triumphed over a manifold combination. Mr. Breckinridge is an honorable and chivalrous gentleman—we are personal friends—he was my pupil, and is my neighbor. Nevertheless, as I feel it to be my civic duty, as it has always been my practice, to vote for my country and not for the mere man, I could not vote for either of those three candidates even if he were my brother or my son."

Virginia.—A letter to the N. Y. Express from an influential gentleman in Virginia says:

In Virginia, public opinion is very much divided between Douglas and Breckinridge. In the eastern part of the State there will be a large majority for Breckinridge, while in the western portion I think the larger number of the Democrats are for Douglas. Under these circumstances I cannot entertain a doubt that the vote of our State will be cast for Bell and Everett. The majority against us, even in behalf of the united Democracy, is very small—not exceeding four or five thousand. Our friends are elated, and the Democrats are laboring under a corresponding depression. Many of the conservative Democrats, disgusted with the dissensions, corruptions and misconduct of their party, will now vote for Bell and Everett; and that large class of voters who like to be in the majority, will flock to our standard. Under these circumstances, I should not be surprised if our plurality should reach 30,000, or more.

Some have expressed a hope that the Douglas and Breckinridge men would unite on one electoral ticket. A coalition of two such discordant factions is impossible.

My impression is that Bell and Everett will carry nearly all the Southern States. South Carolina and Arkansas will probably be the only exceptions.

North Carolina votes for Governor early in August. From what I can learn, Pool, the Opposition candidate, will carry the State. If so, it will exert a prodigious moral influence through the South and the Union, and will be the first of a succession of brilliant triumphs.

On the whole, our prospects in the South were never so bright.

Good News from Alabama.—A prominent Union man at Mobile, writes to the friends of the cause in this city, "that the Douglas men in Alabama are determined to maintain their organization, and to fight it out with the Breckinridge men till "the last gun fires."

"The recent State Union Convention at Selma, was large and great enthusiasm prevailed. It was attended by some of the best men in the State. All was harmony and the right spirit is now abroad. The Bell and Everett electors have promised to canvass the State. One of them, Mr. Joseph W. Taylor of Eaton, is an eloquent speaker, and our cause will not suffer in his hands.

Our fight will be with the Breckinridge side of the Democracy, which is the strongest in this State. But we believe that Bell and Everett will be stronger than either of the divisions of the Democracy.

When it is ascertained that Bell and Everett have a reasonable prospect of election, thousands of conservative Democrats in Alabama will go to their support."

The above statement is confirmed by official letters from the same State, and as Alabama is one of the strongest Democratic States in the Union, it is gratifying to know that even there, the Union men are active in the cause, and determined to conquer.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Express.*

More Trouble in Mr. Breckinridge's own District.—A difficulty has arisen among the stockholders of the Kentucky Statesman the Democratic organ at Lexington. The majority of them are for Mr. Douglas, while the editor supports Mr. Breckinridge.

An advertisement of cheap shoes and fancy articles in an eastern paper, has the following *nota bene*: "N. B.—Ladies wishing those *cheap shoes*, will do well to call soon, *as they will not last long.*"

THE *National* DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.—The Democratic organs differ a good deal as to the "nationality" of their two Conventions, it being the custom at the South to swear by the Seceders' Convention, notwithstanding the loud talk about disorganizers who refuse to be bound by the action of the party. Let us see which was *the* Convention.

The Convention that nominated Mr. Douglas for President, comprised a representation of *four hundred and twenty-five delegates*, after the Bolters had gone out. Every State in the Union, but Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, California and Oregon, was represented; and the States not represented in that Convention have a total of *only twenty-six electoral votes.*

The Seceders' Convention that nominated Breckinridge and Lane comprised 202 Delegates, representing only 18 States. There were only 16 Delegates from all the New England States, but 2 from New York, 8 from Pennsylvania, none from New Jersey, and not one from all the seven Northwestern States. Of the 16 New England Delegates, 13 were office holders or government contractors, and Cushing, one of the other 3, is a candidate for the Supreme Court Bench. He delivered the first out-and-out Abolition speech ever made in Congress. Loring, another, who put Breckinridge in nomination, is an ex-abolition editor of the Garrison school, and a very late convert to the Davis and Cushing democracy. B. F. Butler, the third, is the brother-in-law of the post-master at Springfield, and made such free-soil speeches last fall, when democratic candidate for Governor, as to induce the Executive Committee to threaten him with withdrawal, unless he mended his tone.

A handsome record for the Breckinridge party!

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY **16th** inst., I shall sell at Auction, my entire Stock of GOODS, consisting of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Liquors, Hardware and Cutlery, Fancy Articles, and General assortment of Staple Dry Goods.

Sale will continue from day to day, until the entire Stock is disposed of. Terms at Sale.

ARCH'D HOLMES, Jr.

July 9. 34-2t

Trunks for Ladies!
Trunks for Gentlemen!
Trunks for Misses!
Trunks for Boys!
Trunks for Traveling!
Trunks for Packing!
Trunks for Everybody!
Trunks for Anybody!

The largest stock at the lowest prices, at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

July 10. 34-4t

THAT FINE PIANO, THAT FINE PIANO.

IN STYLE OF LOUIS THE XIV, has at last arrived, and can now be seen in the Store near the Post Office. The public are respectfully invited to call and see this fine instrument. It will be on exhibition and sale for a short time. Orders for this, or any other style of Pianos, on the price list, will be received by Mr. Boswell during his stay in Fayetteville.

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers,
No. 5 and 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

July 8. 33-tf

THE SUCCESS

WHICH has attended our efforts thus far, stimulates us to greater zeal in pleasing our patrons.

Now manufacturing for us a large and magnificent stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

To make room for these, we offer the balance of our Summer Stock at *greatly reduced prices.* Persons in search of BARGAINS should not fail in calling at the

Clothing and Furnishing House of

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay St.

July 4. 32-3t

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12, Hay Street,

INVITE the attention of the public, and especially of those afflicted with sick stomach, general debility, loss of appetite, etc., to their own manufactured

STOMACH BITTERS,

The ingredients of which, when made known to Physicians, elicited from them recommendations, in every instance.

Fayetteville, June 20, 1860. 28-3m

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

ALL those indebted to me by note or account will please call and settle. Those owing me previous to Jan'y 1860, need expect no longer indulgence, as I need the money to pay my debts with. J. C. POE.

July 12. 34-4t

12,000 Lbs. Baltimore Bacon, Sides and SHOULDERS, fresh and for sale by

ROB'T MITCHELL.

July 11. 34-1w

July 1st, 1860.

EVERY ACCOUNT on our books previous to above date IS MADE OUT and *due.* Those who call and pay will save us the necessity of presenting their bills. Interest charged on all bills after they fall due and remain unpaid.

We NEED money and patrons will please oblige us with PROMPT PAYMENTS.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay St.

July 9. 33-1m

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY in August last, a negro boy named BILL. Said boy was raised in Fayetteville by Mrs Ellen McIntyre, and is 22 years old, stout built, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs.; a dark mulatto; front teeth very defective; looks off when spoken to. I will pay $100 for his delivery to me or confinement so that I get him, and $100 for proof to convict any responsible person of harboring him. He may be lurking about Raleigh or Fayetteville, and may have free papers.

JOHN R. MURCHISON.

Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., July 2, 1860. 33*i4t

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CUTTERS.

6500 ACRES OF PINE LAND FOR SALE, lying in one body on the Ohoopie River, in Tattnall County, Ga., price moderate, terms easy. Titles perfect and undisputed. For further particulars, address A. P. McRAE or M. M. MATTOX, Reidsville, Tattnall Co. Ga.

Reidsville, June 8. 25-1am 6m*

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

Lawson's History of N. Carolina,

New Edition. E. J. HALE & SON.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 80-1tY

APPOINTMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the following appointments, for Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool. They will address their fellow citizens at

Carthage, Moore, Friday July 20th.
Pittsboro, Chatham, Saturday 21st.

Appointments for Gov. Ellis.—Gov. Ellis will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Wilson, Wilson county, Tuesday July 24th.
Clinton, Sampson county, Wednesday July 25th.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

The Goldsboro' Rough Notes of the 12th inst. publishes the proceedings of this body in session at that place on the 11th inst.

The Committee on Credentials reported 27 companies represented by 125 delegates.

Capt. P. M. Edmondston of the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen presided, assisted by a number of V. Ps. and Secretaries—Maj. J. H. Cook of the Lafayette Lt. Infantry one of the former.

The following resolutions reported by the business committee, were adopted:—

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to the convention that a committee be appointed, consisting of two members from each Congressional District, for the State of North Carolina, the said committee to draft a military code, under the instruction and subject to the action of this convention, and that the said committee report the same to the next legislature of this State, and urge by all honorable means, its adoption by that body.

Resolved, That we recommend that the different arms of the service in this State adopt the system of tactics used at the Military Academy at West Point.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina to furnish the Military companies of the State with the latest and most approved arms.

In accordance with the first resolution the following committee was appointed:

1st District—Capt P M Edmondston, Lieut W E Mann.
2d District—Capt Jno L. Bridgers, Col H J B Clark.
3d District—Capt W L DeRosset, Maj J H Cook.
4th District—Capt Pride Jones, G H Faribault.
5th District—Capt Jno Sloan.
7th District—Gen J H Walkup, B R Moore.

One member from the 5th and two each from the 6th and 8th Districts to be filled hereafter by the Companies in those districts.

Mr. Graham, of the Orange Guards, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to recommend to the Legislature that they elect an Adjutant General for the State, with a competent salary.

Capt. DeRosset offered the following Resolutions which were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the committee on Military Code be instructed to insert a section, requiring all voluteer companies to go into camp two days, at least, in each year, and that the Governor be requested to order a general encampment of all volunteer companies, once each year, and that each member receive two dollars a day, while on camp duty.

Resolved, That each company that will signify their intention to perform camp duty, twice in each year, shall be supplied with tents and camp equipage, by the State.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Salisbury the 2d Wednesday in November next.

North Carolina Railroad.—The stockholders of this Road held their annual meeting in the Commons Hall in this City, on Thursday last. Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson, was called to the chair and E. R. Stanly, of Craven, and Thos. Webb, of Orange, acted as Secretaries.

John W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, represented the State in the meeting. Mr. Thomas announced the following Directors for the ensuing year on the part of the State: D. M. Barringer, W. T. Dortch, R. P. Dick, P. C. Cameron, J. I. Shaver, P. B. Hawkins, Samuel Hargrave, and J. D. Bellamy.

In response to a proposition from the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, Messrs. V. C. Barringer, John W. Thomas, and Gov. Manly were appointed a committee to confer with said Road in relation to establishing a line of steamers from Morehead City. The following Directors were elected on the part of the stockholders: Giles Mebane, of Alamance; C. F. Fisher, of Rowan; Alexander McRae, of New Hanover; and R. J. Ashe, of Orange.

The report of the President and Directors, which was read to the meeting by Mr. Fisher, exhibits a gratifying progress in the prosperity of the Road. We will publish the report soon. After paying the State six per cent, on the one million of dollars of preferred stock, a dividend of three per cent. was declared to stockholders on the remainder of the stock.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Mass Meeting.—On the 27th inst., there will be a mass meeting of the people of Anson, Union, Stanly, Montgomery and Richmond at Concord Camp ground. Speeches will be delivered by Victor C. Barringer, H. Jones, Jr., and others. Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Gen. A. Dockery, and others will be invited, and will doubtless attend.

Oliver H. Dockery, Bell and Everett Elector for the third district, will address the citizens of Montgomery county, at Mount Gilead, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. We anticipate a large turnout.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Correction.—In our report of the speech of Mr. Pool, at Morganton, there are a few corrections to which our attention has been called by Mr. Pool, since he read the report, which we would here make: although they do not bear materially upon any part of the discussion, yet we make them in justice to Mr. Pool. However much Gov. Ellis has varied from the truth, in his charges against Mr. Pool, Mr. P. says he has not applied the term "falsehood" to Gov. Ellis.

Mr. Pool took charge of "Mr. Miller's bill in the Senate as its manager," engineered it through a second reading in that body—he did not draw it as was stated by us. This was the bill for the charter of the W. N. C. Railroad, and which, but for the exertions used by Mr. Pool in its behalf, would not have passed.

In the matter about Jordan, Ellis said he could get others to endorse what Jordan said. Mr. Pool said it was false from whatever source it came.—*Iredell Express.*

New Rail Road Project.—On Tuesday last, we left home to attend the Rail Road Convention held at Sumter C. H. S. C. on the 4th inst. There is no doubt of the success of this road. The road as contemplated will run from Charlotte in the most direct line to Lancasterville, thence to Bishopville, Sumter, Manning, and to the N. E. Rail Road at Gourdine's depot to Charleston.—Never has a rail road project been commenced under as favorable circumstances. There is now subscribed certain $640,000, with a prospect of its being increased to $900,000, and Charleston and Charlotte not subscribing a cent; but both will certainly do their part nobly, especially Charleston, which is to reap the advantage of this road.—*Charlotte Whig.*

Gas and Shade Trees.—A number of towns in North Carolina have within the last two years introduced gas into their streets: among them is Greensboro. With us the experiment has, in some respects, been very fortunate. The pipes were very carelessly laid in the streets, leaking the gas in all parts of the town. As a sad consequence of those leaks nearly half of the beautiful shade trees on the side walk nearest the pipes have died or are dying. Much feeling exists upon the subject, and if any remedy can be suggested, it would be of very great relief both to our citizens and the Gas Company, or else we fear the pipes will be torn up from the streets.

Greensboro' Times.

FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The Montgomery Ala. Daily Post, hitherto neutral, comes to us advocating the election of Bell and Everett.

FOURTH OF JULY IN CHATHAM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Independence day was appropriately celebrated by the citizens of Chatham county. At an early hour quite a large company assembled on the beautiful green at the former residence of John Glass, Esq., to witness the parade of the Bear Creek Volunteers. This Company has recently been organized, and is composed chiefly of young men of the vicinity; but under the command of Capt. Webster, a soldier of the Mexican War, they performed the various evolutions of the line in a very creditable and soldier-like manner. Doubtless the reason was that Chatham "had gathered there her beauty and her chivalry." Miss Henrietta M. Rives then presented to the Company a handsome Flag, accompanied by a neat and appropriate address. Miss Henrietta is one of the fairest among the fair, and as the words of love of country fell from the lips of the beautiful orator, we thought we could discover the happiest effect upon the young soldiers before her. She spoke of the fathers of the Republic, and by the memory of them she appealed to the Company to cherish and defend their country, and invoked the God of battles to aid them in guarding well the Union. In the event of a dissolution of the Union, she told them that Southern ladies would uphold them with their smiles and sympathies in defending Southern rights and Southern principles. The Flag was received by Wm. J. Headen, on behalf of the Company, and in reply he expressed the thanks of the Company for the exhibition of patriotism on the part of the ladies of the vicinity. He told them that in the dark and trying hour that banner should continue to float in the breeze, or else it should be the martial cloak and shroud of its bearer as he pressed the soldier's bier: that if it should ever fall on the field of battle, it should go down in blood and carnage, and because there is not one of the Company left living to defend it

The Company then went through with the firings, and after a fervent prayer for our country by the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, the National Declaration of Independence was well read by Mr. Edward Rives, and an Oration pronounced by W. J. Headen. The speaker told his audience that he came to greet them on that auspicious day, that thus far the success of the Republic had fully equalled the expectations of its founders: to say something that might call to mind the dangers and toils of the Revolutionary struggle: to go with them, as it were, to the battle-fields of that memorable contest, in order that they might remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and keep alive the spirit of patriotism in their midst. He reviewed the history of our country, and spoke of the blessings resulting from a Union of the States; and appealed to his fellow-citizens not to love the Union less, but North Carolina more.

It was glory enough for him that he received the undivided attention of a large, attractive and intelligent assembly. The day passed off very pleasantly to all, and I assure you, Messrs. Editors, that the spirit of '76 is yet alive in our gallant old county, as evinced by the number that joined the Volunteer Company.

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT. For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

June 6, 1860. 24-tf

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others. Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 11-tf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

Mr. Boswell is now in Fayetteville, and will remain a short time, to receive orders for these fine Pianos. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, in part pay for new ones.

He will, during his stay, attend to the Tuning of Pianos. Any communications left at the Fayetteville Hotel, will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Mr. B. will in a few days, open in Fayetteville, one of his fine 7 OCTAVES, CROSS-STRING, IRON FRAME PIANOS, the most beautiful, and finest finished Piano, in the Country, in the Style of LOUIS XIV.

Due notice will be given when this fine Piano arrives, that all may have a chance to see it.

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6. 24-tf

SETTLEMENTS.

AT this season of the year we always desire to settle accounts with everybody. Those indebted have had or will have their accounts presented, and those having claims against us will please present them for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 2, 1860.

Starkie on Evidence, Vol. 1 New Edition, with Notes and References, by Sharswood.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.—The last Standard gives its readers a full account of the feeling of the North Carolina Democracy towards their Presidential candidates. It will be seen by its article, which we copy below, that the Standard thinks that the Democratic masses are for Douglas, the Democratic wire-pullers for Breckinridge; and that in the war between them the friends of the former, according to a Western N. C. Democrat, may go for Bell and Everett, (as all of us ought to do.) The Standard says:—

Douglas and Breckinridge.—Our Democratic friends will be better able than they now are to appreciate the difficulties of our position, when we inform them that we are receiving letters every day from persons whom we highly respect, some of them urging us to raise the Douglas, and others the Breckinridge banner. For example, the leading Democrats in Mecklenburg county, and others west of this, and several east and south of Raleigh, have written us in favor of Douglas, while a leading Democratic citizen of the Albemarle country, and other good Democrats, have written us in favor of Breckinridge. The communication which we publish to-day, in favor of Douglas, signed "*A friend to the Constitution and the Union,*" is from the pen of a large slaveholder and sterling Democrat in the county of Granville. We talked with a democrat a day or two since from the Forsyth country, who assured us that a majority of the rank and file of the Democracy in that region were in favor of Douglas and non-intervention; and that, unless fair terms are offered to the Douglas men, many of them will vote for Bell and Everett. This friend told us that the Democrats with whom he had conversed are heartily sick of the slavery agitation, and that they are opposed to any action on the subject by Congress, except to sustain the President in carrying out the decision of the Supreme Court. He assured us also that a Constitutional Union is uppermost in the hearts of the people of equal justice that our laws and private contracts will be rewarded with security, and that John Pool will receive a decisive majority, and the party will have no difficulty in this District.

The effects of this are not confined within the limits of a small county, but will be felt throughout the State. Our opinion instead of being of no influence, will have its effect in every county in the State. A triumph in this District, we presume of course, will be followed by a triumph in the State. But we are not willing to rest upon the probability of a triumph. We think that there is a possibility of Douglas and Everett to rebuke the Breckinridge and Lane abolition sections in the State. Should North Carolina speak in behalf of Douglas, and the Union, and the Constitution, as we know to our sorrow. He would sink the best financial institutions any government ever had below the deepest plummet's soundings in one Presidential term, and obviously weight alone can not so sink anything.

It is fortunate that Mr. Buchanan enters the canvass so promptly, because this very opening decides it. A miracle could not elect Breckinridge and Lane, with the sins of this Administration to carry.—*Rich. Whig.*

From China.—We have Hong Kong papers to the 7th of May. The "Overland China Mail" states the force of the Allies (British and French) now on the coast of China at thirty thousand men fully equipped with all the most destructive weapons of modern warfare; thus two of the most powerful nations of Europe are about to make war on the oldest Empire in the world. The editor urges further conciliatory measures, declaring that every consideration that should decide the action of great minds demands a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties. Nothing further has transpired of the progress of negotiations, if any, with the Chinese Government. Chusan was occupied after some preliminary negotiations, and the Chinese were told they would be treated amicably if no resistance was made. The proposal was at once acceded to, and the 67th and 99th regiments, with 400 marines and detachments of artillery and engineers, were soon after landed.

National Intelligencer.

The Prince of Wales.—The Prince is to visit Washington. The following is the correspondence on the subject between the British Queen and our President:—

To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria:—I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I shall be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their conviction of your merits as a wise, patriotic and constitutional Sovereign.

Your Majesty's most ob't serv't,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, June 4, 1860.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, June 22, 1860.

My Good Friend:—I have been much gratified at the feeling which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that those feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly State and kindred nation.

The Prince will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when traveling on the continent of Europe.

The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

I remain, ever, your good friend,
VICTORIA R.

Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, at the Douglas meeting in Balimore, on Monday, in the course of his remarks, after expressing his determination to stand by the regular Democratic (i. e. Douglas) Convention, said that—

"Though Mr. Douglas would receive far more votes in the Old Dominion that Mr. Breckinridge would, yet he regarded the prospect as a gloomy one, and he *thought the Electoral vote of the old Commonwealth would be cast for* Bell and Everett!"

The Hon. Thos. C. Fields, of New York, in the course of his speech at the Douglas ratification meeting in Philadelphia, said: "I say it with all respect—I say it with all modesty—that when the Democratic party shall have survived this administration, it will have accomplished a triumph that no party on the face of the earth, but the Democratic party, could have accomplished."

Prolific Yield.—Mr. W. H. Haynes, of this county, informs us that 86 matured stalks of winter oats on his place, measuring over 5 feet, yielded 7,603 grains. Grown upon land that was not fertilized.—*Iredell Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1860.

TICKETS! TICKETS!

Tickets for John Pool for Governor may be had at this office at 50 cents per thousand, to those who choose to pay for for them, or gratis.

When sent by mail, the postage will be 10 cts. per 1000 Tickets (a cent a sheet.)

See that your Counties are supplied.

THE CANVASS.—Frequent inquiries have been made, whether the candidates for Governor will visit this part of the State, and this town. We have known for some weeks that it was Mr. Pool's determination to do both—to close the campaign in this District, and possibly in this town. And we presume of course that Gov. Ellis will accompany him. It will be seen that the published appointments bring them so far this way as to Pittsborough, on the 21st inst., after which Gov. Ellis goes off to Wilson and Clinton. Mr. Pool's subsequent appointments will doubtless be published in a day or two.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—It is but seventeen days till the Election in North Carolina for a Governor and Members of the General Assembly. It falls this year on the 2d day of August.

We have done all that was in our power to arouse our readers to a proper sense of the great interests involved in this election—the great principle of equal justice dependent upon it. We believe that our labor, and that of the many public and private coadjutors in this good work, will be rewarded with success. We confidently believe that John Pool will be elected Governor by a decisive majority, and that the Constitutional Union party will have a majority in the Legislature.

The effects of such a victory will by no means be confined within our own borders. It will be no small good to have a fair and equal system of taxation instead of the confessedly oppressive system now in existence; to have a true man in the U. S. Senate instead of Mr. Clingman; to have a chance of getting at least one Whig out of seven Judges on the Superior Court Bench; to be able to break up the abominable system of political management of the State railroads, the University, &c. But these are not all. There is a yet wider field of influence. Ours is the first election to take place. A triumph here will assure the country that there is a power in the names of Bell and Everett to rebuke sectionalism North and South—abolition sectionalism and disunion sectionalism. Should North Carolina respond to the appeal in behalf of "THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS," her influence will be felt from Maine to California, and it may be will turn the scale and fix the result in November next.

All these are considerations which will address themselves to every thoughtful and patriotic man. They will induce him not only to be careful to deposite his own vote, but also to use what influence he may have among his neighbors, to induce them to think and act with him. Let us all work, untiringly, till the victory is won. Let no man have to reproach himself with a neglect of this great duty, on which the welfare of our own State, and possibly the existence of this glorious Union, may depend.

THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Two years ago there was no Whig candidate for Governor, and the vote between Gov. Ellis and Mr. McRae, both Democrats, is no test of party strength. In the absence of a party vote at the last Governor's election, the surest test is to be found in the Congressional elections last year, wherever there was a contest, and for the remainder of the State in previous Governors' elections.

Last year only five of the eight Congressional Districts were contested, and the Whigs beat the Democrats in all of them except the 7th, where their candidate was late in the field. We give the official votes:—

1st Dist.,	Smith,	6045	Shaw,	5531
5th "	Gilmer,	6361	Williams,	4512
6th "	Leach,	8566	Scales,	7664
7th "	Walkup,	4075	Craige,	5495
8th "	Vance,	8026	Coleman,	6331
		33,073		29,533
		29,533		
Whig majority,		3,540		

In five-eighths of the State, then, last year, the Whig majority was 3,540—gained in a thorough party struggle and as all know at a time when there was little or nothing favorable to the reconstruction of a great and powerful National Opposition party.

The remaining three Districts in 1856 when Gilmer and Bragg were candidates, gave Mr. Gilmer 13,530 votes, and Gov. Bragg 23,292; Bragg's majority 9,762. Deduct Whig majority of 3,540 as above, and the Democratic majority in the State is left—6,222. But this election was not a test; Mr. Gilmer was run as the "American" candidate and lost thousands of Whig votes; the five Districts alone which gave last year a Whig majority of 3540, gave a majority against Gilmer of 2,832 votes! In other words, as compared with Gilmer and Bragg, the Whig candidates for Congress last year in the five contested Districts gained *six thousand three hundred and seventy-two votes!*

The last square Whig and Democratic fight was between Gen. Dockery and Gov. Bragg. The three Districts gave Bragg over Dockery a majority of 6,999. Deduct Whig majority of 3,540 as above and we have left what we suppose was about the strength of parties *at the beginning* of this campaign—Democratic majority only 3,459. That is a small number of votes to overcome. A change of 1,730 votes, an average of but 21 to the county, would elect Mr. Pool. And we need scarcely add that from the best information that we can obtain the change will count up in thousands.

MR. STEPHENS OF GEORGIA.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist contradicts "by authority" a statement that Mr. Stephens will support Breckinridge and Lane.

CRAWLING OUT.—The Wilmington Journal's correspondent "Justice," whose "well-considered views" we have heretofore exposed, is out with a 2d No. in the last Journal, in which he says,—

"I have shown in previous articles that the real estate of North Carolina has, in a period of twelve years, increased in value about $64,000,000. I have *not* said, as has been charged by one of the opposition papers, that the *whole* of this increased value was due to internal improvements; but I do contend that the greater portion of this increase has been produced by works of internal improvement. Of the $64,000,000 increase, we will admit, for the sake of the argument, that $24,000,000 are to be attributed to other causes, there still remaining an enhanced value of $40,000,000 due to internal improvements, or *sixty per cent.* on the valuation of 1846."

Now let us see what he *did* say. We quote from his 1st article in the Journal of 30th ult:—

"Nine millions have been borrowed and spent by the State for railroads, &c, *which have added sixty-four millions to the value of land in North Carolina, as I have shown.*"

Then he said sixty-four millions—*now* he says forty millions; which is still vastly more than the reality. His backing out would have been more graceful if he had not denied that he said what the Journal proves that he did say.

But "Justice" does not back out from his position that land should pay the taxes. He says now:

"Take, for example, the most valuable kinds of personal property, such as slaves, bank and other stocks, gold and siver, the evidences of debt, steamboat and vessel property, and many other kinds which could be mentioned. Things of this class are not enhanced in value by internal improvements to any considerable extent. Where, then, is the justice of a system of taxation which places upon *personal* property more than *seven-ninths* of a burden created chiefly for the benefit of *real* property? Where is the equity of charging the landed property, in the way of taxation, with less than two millions of the internal improvement debt, and personal property with more than seven millions of that debt? Yet such would be the practical working of the *ad valorem* scheme."

We call the particular attention of the landholders (especially in this and other sections where the State has built no railroads,) to this "well-considered" Democratic proposition to TAX LAND to pay the interest on the public debt, and to EXEMPT *"slaves, bank and other stocks, gold and silver,* [plate, he doubtless means,] *the evidences of debt, steamboat and other property."*

DISGRACEFUL.—We have almost daily occasion to be amazed at the falsification of fact by Democratic papers to prop up the desperate fortunes of Ellis and the party. The last mail brought us the following specimens:

"John Pool himself, in his speech at Elizabeth City, declared that the effect of ad valorem tax, upon property generally, would *not increase the tax upon slaves.*

"In his speech at Elizabeth City, above referred to, he said:

"'The proposed change would tax articles *not now taxed,* and thus keep up the revenue of the State *without* increasing the tax on slaves.'"—*Golds. Rough Notes.*

Mr. Pool said no such thing, at Elizabeth City or anywhere else. Everywhere he has maintained precisely the opposite ground, viz: that the tax on slaves *will be* increased by ad valorem.

The Winston Sentinel publishes No. 4 of a "Tax Payer's" humbuggery, (falsely ascribed by the Raleigh Press to Mr. Fries,) in which we find the following:

"According to the Fayetteville Observer, the entire taxes upon all the negroes in the State, would not reach *over* $30,000."

"I showed that ad valorem could not increase the present tax on slaves, exceeding 30,000 dollars. From a recent statement in the Observer, the increase will not even reach that much."

Did anybody ever see more barefaced falsehoods than the above? Not a reader of the Observer but knows perfectly well that we never said any thing like the above, but on the contrary have shown that the tax on slaves, at 10 cents on the $100 value, will probably amount to $220,056 20, an increase of $101,726.

No man can have a particle of common honesty who writes or publishes such deliberate falsehoods. Yet this "Tax Payer's" articles abound with them, and the Democratic editors throughout the State who publish and re-publish them know them to be falsehoods, (those of them who know anything at all.)

THE ROBESON DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Wilmington Journal, after a silence of many days, by an artful change of language, endeavors to create the impression that *we* have mis-stated the doings of the Robeson Democracy, and that *it* has stated them correctly. It may be "unmannerly," but we shall have to show that the Journal is at its old tricks.

On the 5th inst., gentlemen of the bar returned to this place from Robeson Court and gave us an account of political movements in Robeson. Among other things we learned and published in the Observer, "that the Democracy held a meeting at Lumberton this week to ratify the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, which, however, was omitted, and the meeting occupied itself about county matters."

In the Observer of the 9th inst., the following appeared:

"*Ratified.*—A meeting of the Democracy of Robeson county, held this week at Lumberton, cordially and enthusiastically ratified the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. So we go.—*Wilmington Journal.*

"No other paper has the news." Our information, which is undoubted, is that the meeting did nothing of the sort. It neither ratified nor rejected the nominations, though that was stated as one of the objects of the meeting."

The Journal said nothing until in its issue of the 12th inst. the following appeared:

"Our statement of the fact of the holding of the ratification meeting in Robeson was based upon information given us by two members of the Bar of high standing, who were there. Of course, having published what we thus knew to be true, we did not care to bother ourselves by noticing every unmannerly contradiction. We pay no attention to things of this kind, so habitual with the "Opposition paper" in question. It can take its course without affecting us in any way."

The reader will note the difference in the Journal's statements. *First,* it stated that the meeting "cordially and enthusiastically ratified the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane." *Now,* it states,—as if in contradiction of the Observer, and confirmation of its own statement—what nobody denies, and part of what *we* stated in the first instance, and thus attempts to deceive the public into the belief that we have made a mis-statement.

Now, we repeat what we said in our first notice, and what we said in reply to the Journal: a meeting was held in Robeson to ratify the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, *but did not ratify them.* We made this statement on the best authority: we repeat it on the same: and our authority, Whig and Democratic, will be given whenever necessary. But it is unnecessary to parade the names of private gentlemen. There is official evidence that the Observer has stated the exact truth, the whole of it; and that the Journal (having that official evidence before it) has insinuated an untruth to sustain its original statement which that evidence proved to be without the slightest particle of truth. We allude, of course, to the official account of the proceedings of the meeting, signed by the President and the Secretary. Will the Journal publish that account, as requested by the meeting? That will settle the whole matter, which is only of importance as involving a matter of fact.

Why the meeting failed to ratify the nominations, and occupied itself with County politics, we did not and do not say. But it is very well known here that the Robeson Democracy incline to Douglas.

A great Douglas meeting, attended by 10,000 people, was held at Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday evening last.

THE TROJAN HORSE.—The reader's attention is directed to the capital article on the preceding page from the Richmond Whig.

We have one complaint to make of our friend of the Whig, viz: that with the exception of Caleb Cushing every one of the occupants of the modern Trojan horse whose praises he has celebrated are Virginians. Now we claim a share of the honors of the great achievement for numerous old Whigs of North Carolina. Almost every county has one or more of this sort, who, having fought Democracy manfully for years, finally entered its camp, a more effectual mode of achieving its downfall. Our readers will readily recall the names of such of these as are in their own counties. We need not mention them. But a few prominent cases must not be overlooked. First and foremost, in point of time, of talent, and of effective influence, stands the Editor of the Standard, the zealous champion of Henry Clay. Unable to storm the Democratic citadel, he entered it as a recruit. And behold the rumpus he has kicked up! For the past two years there has been a Holden and anti-Holden party in the camp, more bitter towards each other than towards the Whigs. The fight was furious at the Charlotte Convention. A facetious friend who was in that body, (one who entered in the Trojan horse,) told us that on looking over it he almost concluded that he was back in an old-fashioned Whig Convention, so many did he see there of those old Whigs who had entered along with him in the aforesaid horse. Well Holden was defeated then, but would not stay whipt. Ellis, a weak leader, was selected over him, mainly through the influence of the Greeks who went in in the horse. The benevolent efforts of such Greeks as ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, &c. &c., kept alive the spirit of disaffection, which culminated at Charleston and Baltimore. Behold the result! And withhold not a fair share of the honor, dear friend of the Richmond Whig, from our North Carolina co-workers who entered this modern Troy in the wooden horse only to destroy it.

FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The Greensboro' Patriot learns that John W. Norwood, Esq., one of the regular Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Orange, has declared for Bell and Everett. We have no doubt that the Patriot's information is correct, and that his example will be followed by hundreds of North Carolina Democrats, who desire Lincoln's defeat, and know that it cannot be effected by voting for a candidate whose name is not run in a sufficient number of States to elect him even if he should carry them all.

HENRY W. MILLER, ESQ.—The Washington Dispatch, remarking on Mr. Miller's withdrawal as Democratic Candidate for Elector in the Wake District, says,

"It is understood that Mr. Miller sympathises with Mr. Douglas. We should not be surprised if he has a partiality for Bell and Everett: for we remember that old sheep bleat around the pen, even after they have been turned out to range at large."

Will the Dispatch allow us to put its homely simile in the words of Moore:—

"Like the vase, in which roses have once been distilled,
You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

GOING IT A LITTLE TOO STRONG.—The Raleigh Press has received some glorious democratic news from "a gentleman of this city who has just returned from a trip to the mountains." Whatever effect the gentleman's news might have had is destroyed by his going it a little too strong. Part of his information, according to the Press, is that "the question of *ad valorem* is so unpopular in that region that Mr. Pool refuses to discuss it." It is only necessary in reply to this to ask the readers' attention to the report of Mr. Pool's speech at Morganton in the Observer of the 2d inst., and the Asheville Advocate's account of his speech in Yancy County in the Observer of the 12th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENTS.—The correspondents say that Gov. Winslow is to have the Sardinian Mission; and that Mr. Dick is to lose his place as District Attorney, because he did not secede from the Democratic National Convention. That will be very small pickings.

CANDIDATES.—In Forsyth County, Dr. E. Kerner and Gen. John F. Poindexter are the ad valorem candidates for the Commons.

In Halifax, the Whigs have nominated, for the Senate, Richard H. Smith, Esq.; for the Commons, M. T. Whitaker, Esq.

COL. WATSON DECLINES.—A friend of Col. Watson has handed to us, at his request, the following note for publication:—

At the last Special Term of the Superior Court in the county of Robeson, the undersigned was nominated by the Democratic party for Senator for the counties of Robeson and Richmond, and accepted the nomination with the proviso that he should be officially informed during that week that Col. W. L. Steele would not run for the said office. Having failed to receive official information on this point, he respectfully declines the nomination. Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER WATSON.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—We would like to know what difference there is between the writer of the annexed paragraphs, (John C. Breckinridge,) and Judge Douglas, or even Mr. Lincoln:—

"I happened to be in Congress when the Nebraska bill passed, and gave it my voice and vote and because it did what it did, viz: It acknowledged *the right of the People of the Territory to settle the question for themselves!* and not because I supposed, what I do not now believe, that it legislated slavery into the Territory. The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party."

"The people of the Territories, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, have the full right to establish or prohibit slavery, just as a State would; which principle is as old as republican government itself."—*J. C. Breckinridge, letter written in* 1856.

RATHER UNDIGNIFIED.—Mr. Buchanan, President of the United States, made quite a long speech in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, to the ratification meeting of that party in Washington city on Monday night last. In conclusion, he said this was probably the last political speech he should ever make. His position rendered it improper for him to participate in the canvass, although his heart was in it.

A GREAT WILL CASE.—We learn from the Iredell Express that the case of Solomon Hall's will occupied the Superior Court of that county eight days, from Thursday morning of one week till Thursday night of last week, and was finally compromised after the jury had retired. Mr. Hall had made a will leaving 100 negroes and other property to his only child, a daughter, who afterwards married Mr. Neely against his wish, whereupon he made another will leaving his negroes free and leaving most of his property to them. The suit was to set aside the last will. An hour after the case had gone to the jury, Mrs. Neely's counsel proposed to receive $13,000, and $2000 which the will gave her; the estate to pay the Court costs, $800, she to pay her own lawyers, $5,000. The proposition was accepted. The negroes will be sent to Liberia. The jury stood nine against and three for the will; but it is said the judge would have set aside the verdict if it had been against the will.

DIVIDEND.—It will be seen that the North Carolina railroad has made a dividend of 3 per cent. after paying the State 6 per cent. on its preferred million of stock. This, altogether, gives the State Sinking Fund $120,000.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.—We have received a Catalogue of this Southern institution, from which we learn that 228 Students were in attendance at the last session. These represented 11 Southern States. North Carolina furnished 22. There were 82 graduates, of whom one was from this State.

Great Mass Meeting at High Point.—On the 19th and 20th inst. there will be a grand rally at High Point of the Whigs of Guilford, Davidson, Randolph and Forsyth. Let everybody go to High Point, and those that can't go, let them send two good hands in their places. It is expected that Pool and Ellis will be there on the 19th. We are requested by the committee of correspondence to state that they have invited and expect them to be present, the following gentlemen as speakers on the occasion, viz: Dr. Rufus K. Speed of Elizabeth City, Hon. Geo. E. Badger of Raleigh, Gov. Graham of Hillsboro', A. G. Foster, Esq., of Randolph, Hon. Nathaniel Boyden of Salisbury, V. C. Barringer of Concord, Messrs. Thomas J. Wilson and D. H. Starbuck of Forsyth, Hon. J. M. Leach and B. A. Kittrell of Lexington, and Hon. John A. Gilmer of Guilford.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Encouraging to the friends of the Union.—Since the breaking up of the Democratic party, we hear of patriotic, intelligent democrats all around us, expressing their determination to vote for Bell and Everett, the only National candidates in the field.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Bell and Everett in New York.—The Constitutional Union State Convention of the friends of Bell and Everett met at Mechanics Hall, Utica, on Thursday. The attendance was fair in point of numbers, and highly respectable in character. The proceedings throughout were characterized with a spirit of harmony eminently becoming an assemblage of Union men. Hon. Washington Hunt read the report of the Delegates to the Baltimore National Convention, recapitulating results there. The names of Bell and Everett were received with the heartiest applause. Hon. James Brooks, of New York, then moved the ratification of the Baltimore nominations, in a speech, reviewing the action of the past, the present position and future prospects of the Union men. The resolution was unanimously adopted. A State Committee was then appointed, charged with the duty of forming an electoral ticket, after which the Convention, in the best feeling, adjourned.

The following is the resolution adopted as to the formation of an electoral ticket. It will be seen that the Constitutional Union men intend to beat Lincoln, by making it impossible for him to carry New York, if they can succeed in beating a little sense into the other opponents of the Republicans:—

Resolved, That a State committee be appointed, to consist of four persons from each judicial district, to be appointed by the delegates thereof, whose duty it shall be to form an electoral ticket, and to present the same to the people of this State at a suitable time previous to the coming election, and that they be authorized to form said ticket in such manner as they deem best calculated to unite the National Union men of every name and designation, and promote the election of John Bell and Edward Everett.

Senator Brown Neutral.—Senator Brown, of Mississippi, having read Mr. Breckinridge's letter of acceptance, now declares his purpose to take no part in the fight, as there is no practical difference in the positions taken by the two Democratic candidates.

Arkansas Democracy.—The Arkansas Democracy are not only split on the national ticket, but have two candidates for Governor and for Congress. The "irrepressible conflict" is boiling down there. The nominees of the Conventions are repudiated by the Democratic organs, who have brought out "independents." The Bell and Everett feeling is rapidly increasing in that State, as it is throughout the South.

Undecided.—A number of our Virginia cotemporaries of the Democratic stripe have not yet decided under which banner they will fight. In reviewing the difficulties under which the party are now encompassed, the Romney Argus says—

"If either one of the Democratic candidates have half the strength in the opposite section that his friends confidently claim for him, the inevitable consequence must be that Lincoln will carry every Northern, and Bell and Everett, every Southern State. Should Lincoln carry the free States, he will receive 183 electoral votes, when 153 is all that is necessary to elect him.

"Of the Democratic papers in Virginia, which have defined their positions so far as we are informed, 14 are for Breckinridge and Lane, and 8 are for Douglas and Johnson. In view of these facts, is there a sane man in Virginia, who can entertain the idea for a moment that Bell and Everett will not carry the State by an overwhelming majority? It is an admission that we are pained to make, but it is folly and madness to console ourselves with impossibilities."

BRECKINRIDGE IN VIRGINIA.—A letter in Saturday's Richmond Whig, from Buckingham, July 9th, says,—

The Seceders held a meeting to-day to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane—but did not ratify—postponing until August Court. Mr. Chas. Irving made a strong speech against the Seceders and in favor of Douglas. He denounced the Seceders as a factious *minority,* who had quit the Convention on no principle but hatred of Douglas, and who had nominated men less Southern than he. Breckinridge was a Kentucky Emancipationist, who, failing to carry abolition into that State, had moved to a hireling State, Minnesota, to practise law; while old Joe Lane had voted against the admission of Florida into the Union, because it was slave territory. A pretty ticket for the exclusive champions of Southern rights! Mr. I. protested against the arrogant dictation of this factious and unprincipled minority.

Oregon Election.—From Oregon we learn that Shiel, the Democratic candidate for Congress, had been elected by a small majority, and that the Legislature will have an Opposition majority on joint ballot, which will insure the defeat of Messrs. Lane and Smith for the United States Senate.—*N. Y. Times.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Carthage, on the 24th June, by Rev. W. S. Chaffin, Mr. SAMUEL W. HUMBER and Miss R. M. COLE, youngest daughter of Mr. William Cole, all of Carthage.

At Trinity College, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Craven, the Rev. C. C. DODSON, of Thomasville, to Miss MAGGIE J. LEACH.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 14th inst., JOHN WILLIAMS, infant son of Alexander and F. A. Johnson, aged one year and six months.

Departed this life, in Richmond Co., N. C., July 9th 1860, FLORA MAY, infant daughter of Robert N. and Mary Ann Fairley, aged 10 months and 19 days.

Thus a sweet little flower has been nipped in the bud; but she has been transplanted that she may bloom in eternal freshness and beauty in the garden of Him who has said, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

J. P. M.

In Suwanee county, Florida, July 5th, 1860, THOMAS EDWARD, aged 2 years 4 months and 18 days, son of Thomas H. and Sophia F. Lane, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

KILWINNING LODGE, No. 64,
Wadesboro', June 27, 1860.

At a meeting of the Lodge held on the morning of the 27th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Great Architect and Builder, God, having, in his providence taken away from us our valued and much loved brother, Dr. THOMAS C. HALL, we deem it our duty to express our feelings in view of this solemn and sudden bereavement. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That while it is our duty to submit to the behests of our Creator, knowing that all that he does is well, and for our good, though we may not be able to see and appreciate it, yet we are constrained to express our concern for the loss of one of the brightest ornaments of Masonry, and one of our most useful citizens.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother Dr. Thomas C. Hall, we recognise the loss of one whose character was made up of those noble, generous and manly traits that distinguish the gentleman and the man.

Resolved, That, though dead, he still lives in *our* memory, and must continue to live in the hearts of all who knew him.

Resolved, That while we offer our tenderest sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, we trust that they will look for help to Him who has promised to have mercy upon all men, and to "protect the fatherless children and widows, and all who are desolate and oppressed."

Resolved, That this Lodge be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a blank page be left in our record book to the memory of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Wadesboro' Argus, Cheraw Gazette, and Fayetteville Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 16.

BACON,	10½ a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		Nat. Fertilizer, 100 lbs.	1 75
Fair to good	10½ a 10¾	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny	16 a 18	Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Dundee	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	SHOT—	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Com. pr. bag	2 00
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Buck	2 12½
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FLOUR—		N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
Family	7 25 a 7 50	Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Super.	7 00 a 7 25	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Fine	6 75 a 7 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Scratched	6 50 a 6 75	SUGARS—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a 18½
Corn	1 10 a 1 17	Crushed	12 a 13
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10½ a 11
Rye	1 00 a	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Oats	40 a 50	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$60	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 00 a 6 00
IRON—		Virgin, new	2 40 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	33½ a 34½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N. C. in demand. Some sales the past week from wagons at an advance on quotations for extra lots. We note sales Western sides 12½ to 13; ditto shoulders 10 to 10½.

Flour—We reduce our figures.

Cotton—No transactions to report.

Turpentine—Has declined 20 cents per barrel on all qualities.

Spirits—Receipts large; no change.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 14, 1860.

Turpentine, Virgin 2 80, Yellow 2 40, Hard 1 40. Spirits, straight lots 36½, N. York bbls. 39. Rosin, No. 1 and Pale $2 to 3 75. Corn 82½. Salt 1 05. No other transactions. Last sales of Common rosin at 1 12½. Flour, super 7 30. Timber, 1 raft at 4 75. Hay 1 05 to 1 10.

At New York, Cotton steady at 10½ for middling uplands. Southern Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Wheat, new red 1 35, white 1 40 to 1 55. Spirits dull at 39 to 40. Rosin dull at 1 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. July 12th and 14th—Stmrs North Carolina and Fanny, with goods for Jas Martine, M N Leary, J H Pritchett, G W Williams & Co, D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, R D Davis, S J Hinsdale & Co, W N Tillinghast, H & E J Lilly, H H Munson, Starr & Williams, A W Steel, O S Baldwin & Co, J C Gallager, Pemberton & Sloan, J H Roberts & Co, Geo Brandt, A M Johnson, J Parker, J Dudley, J M Turner, R Mitchell, J W Lett, Geo McNeill.

Cape Fear Line. July 13, Str A P Hurt, with Passengers, and Freight for Mrs M Banks, J Utley, O Houston, Errant, Wilson & Bro, S T Hawley & Son, J M Worth & Son, G Makepeace, J W Welsh, Brower & Macon, S C Hackney, D Murphy, A A McKethan, Myrover, Wightman & Robinson, N McKay, Starr & Williams, Coffin, Foust & Co, Cedar Falls Co, McNeill & Baker.

Fayetteville Female High School.

THIS school will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.

TERMS:

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,	20 00
" in Academic "	15 00
" in Primary "	12 00
" in Music on Piano,	20 00
" " Harp,	25 00
" " Melodeon,	18 00
" " Guitar,	18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,	20 00
" " in Water Colors,	12 00
Grecian Painting,	15 00
Drawing,	10 00

Use of Piano 4 00, Harp 5 00, Melodeon 3 00, Guitar 2 50.

One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.

July 16. 35-t01

N. C. Presbyterian and Cheraw Gazette till Oct. 1. Wil. Jour. Daily 1 week, and Weekly till Oct. 1.

Agreeable to the request

of a number of friends and independent citizens, I declare myself a Candidate for Sheriff of Robeson County. I look to the independent citizens of that county for my support, and will, if elected, perform my duty to the best of my ability.

J. A. P. CONOLY.

July 18. 35-3t*pd

SELECT SCHOOL.

PITTSBORO', N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER will resume the exercises of his School in the Male Academy, on the 23d inst.

For English branches, per term, $20 00
For Ancient Languages " 25 00

Board may be obtained in the country for $7 per month, washing included; in the village for $10 per month.

No deduction is made after the pupil has entered the school, except for sickness.

THOMAS W. HARRIS.

REFERENCES.—Pres. Swain, and Faculty of the University; Rev. J. Tilett and H. A. London, Esq., Pittsboro'.

July 9. 35-*5t

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

OUR FIRST INSTALMENT OF

"Saratoga" Trunks,

FRESH from the Manufactory. The ladies are invited to call and see this triumph of art.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

July 12. 35-3t

THE "SARATOGA."

"Empress and Garibaldi" Trunks.

ARE especial favorites with the Ladies. Call and see the new styles, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

July 12. 35-3t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

July 14, 1860. 35-1y

They have at last Arrived!

PER Steamer Fanny I have received a fine assortment of

Saratoga and Newport Trunks

FOR LADIES.

They are perfect in their arrangement; something entirely new, and for strength, beauty and economy cannot be beat; in fact, surpassing all others ever before brought to this market, and are sold at great bargains.

Gents Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Buggy Trunks, New Style English Travelling Trunks, Umbrellas for Buggies and Promenade.

All those Goods are sold now cheaper than ever, to make room for my large Fall Importations.

Call at Nos. 14 and 16, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE BRANDT.

July 16. 35-tf

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the F. & Northern Plank Road Co. will take place at the Town Hall, on Thursday the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

July 13, 1860. 1t

Fresh Crackers.

30 BOXES of SODA, BUTTER, SUGAR & WATER CRACKERS, just received this morning per steamer A. P. Hurt, for sale by

MRS. BANKS.

July 13. 35-1w

LIME.

50 CASKS LIME in prime order, just received and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

July 16, 1860. 35tf

MOREHEAD CITY.

Sale of Lots.

ON Thursday the 23d of August 1860, there will be a sale on a credit, of valuable lots in the city of Morehead.

The proximity of these lots to the public squares and to the large Female Academy about to be erected, and towards which some $13000 has already been subscribed, render the location very desirable for families, who desire to spend the Summer at this delightful summer retreat and watering place. Some of the best business lots will likewise be sold.

The rapidity with which this city is improving, and the prospect of a weekly line of steamers between this place and New York, should induce purchasers to invest.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President Shepard's Point Land Co.

July 11. 35*ts

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA,

AT RICHMOND.

Session of 1860'-61.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

CH. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D. Prof. of Theory and practice of Medicine.
BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
L. S. JOYNES, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.
JAS. H. CONWAY, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, &c.
JAS. B. McCAW, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.
MARION HOWARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

This institution offers to the Student every facility for the acquisition of a thorough medical education.

Through the liberality of the Legislature, at its last session, in appropriating the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars in aid of the College, these facilities will be greatly extended. A new Hospital is now in course of erection, in immediate proximity to the College, which will much enlarge the field for Clinical instruction. All needful repairs and alterations of the College building will be duly accomplished, and large and important additions are being made to the apparatus and illustrations for the Lectures in every department.

Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.

Instead of the "Warren Prize," of One Hundred Dollars, heretofore offered to the graduating class, Two Prizes, of Fifty dollars each, are now offered—one for the best Essay on any surgical subject, and the other for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medicine.

FEES:

Ticket of Each Professor	$15
Matriculation	5
Graduation	25
Demonstrator's Ticket	10

For further information, or for copy of Catalogue containing full particulars, address

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 13. 35-11t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Murdock McKenzie, Administrator of Daniel McKenzie, Nancy McKenzie, Archibald Watson, John H. Watson, Daniel Watson, Alexander M. Watson, James S. Watson, Nathaniel S. Watson, Grizzalla M. Watson, vs. John McKenzie, John Wilkison and wife Margaret.

Petition for sale of slaves, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, John McKenzie and John Wilkison and wife Margaret, in the above mentioned Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, W. H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860. W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.

July 13. 35*6w

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81tlypd

D. W. BOWMAN. | E. S. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE next Session will commence the 23d of July. The Principal announces that he has taken charge of this school as a private enterprise, designed to be permanent. He solicits a liberal patronage from former friends, and the public generally; and in return will apply all his energies, aided by an experience of ten years, to educate mentally and morally those committed to his care.

Haywood is a high, healthy location, with excellent water, surrounded by a district of unusual fertility and plenty. The people are intelligent, hospitable and moral—no community is better. There are two churches in the place, a Methodist and Presbyterian, and preaching every Sunday. Mail facilities are good.

Students would do well to apply immediately; twenty-five are desired.

Classical, per session, $20 00
Other rates, $15 and 20 00

The principal has make arrangements for board in private families at $8 to $10 per month.

For further information address
A. R. BLACK, Principal.
July 7. 33-*4t

RURA MONT SCHOOL.

THE THIRD Session of this School will open on the First Monday in August next. The Academy is located in a healthy region—in a moral and religious community. Eighteen miles West of Fayetteville, and Six miles Southeast of Johnsonville. Board may be had in good families, at from $5 to $7 per month.

Terms of tuition per session of five months: English Branches $8 to $12 50. Languages, $15 00.
THOMAS J. BROOKS, Prin.

REFERENCES:

Rev. David Fairley, Johnsonville; Rev. Love Culbreth, Blocker's; Rev. James McQueen, Manchester: Dr. A. J. Monroe, Argyle; Col. Alex. Murchison, Johnsonville.

Johnsonville, N. C., July 3. 33*2t

RED SPRINGS ACADEMY
Robeson County, N. C

THE EXERCISES of this School, under the management of the undersigned, will be resumed on Monday August 6th.

The course of instruction will be thorough and such as to prepare young men for the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of 20 weeks each. Pupils will be charged from time of entrance till close of the Session, and no deduction except in cases of protracted sickness.

RATES OF TUITION.

English Branches $8, $10 and $12; Languages and Higher Mathematics $18. Board convenient to the Academy at $7 and $8 per month.

HAMILTON McMILLAN, M. A., } Principals.
WILLIAM J. STUART, }
June 26. (Presbyterian 6 times.) 31*6t

Clayton Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 16th of July next. Pupils will be admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance till the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $8 per month. Tuition, $8, $10 and $12, as heretofore.

A. STEWART, Principal.
Gilopolis, June 30, 1860. 31*3t

Carbonton School.

THE second session of Carbonton Academy will commence on Monday the ninth of July 1860.

Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, $12 50 and $15 per session of 20 weeks—contingent fund 50 cents. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence, except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $7 per month, exclusive of washing. For futher information, address John C. Campbell, Principal, at Carbonton, Moore County, N. C.

Carbonton is a pleasant village in the Deep River Coal Fields, not far from the terminus of the Western Rail Road. JOHN C. CAMPBELL.
June 28, 1860. 31*4tpd

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION of this School will open on the Second Monday in July next. This Seminary is pleasantly situated at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham Co., N. C. Board in the neighborhood at from $5 to $7, and in the family of the Principal at $8, exclusive of lights. Tuition from $5 to $15 per session of 20 weeks, in the English branches; $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Music $20, with use of instruments. Painting $10. Embroidery $5. Half board and tuition paid in advance. Students should have every article of clothing marked.

ELD. THOS. S. YARBRO, } Principals.
WM. J. HEADEN, A. B. }
Miss PATTIE YARBRO, Music.

Visiters can find entertainment at the Springs at $1 per day, or $20 per month.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
May 29, 1860. } 31-4t*

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open July 9th, 1860. Board, $7 per month, as last session. Tuition also the same, varying from $6 to $16, and charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.

Our new buildings are now nearly completed, and we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to offer superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen, preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.

For board or farther particulars, address Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.

E. G. L. BARRINGER.
May 30. Sec'y B'd Trus. 23-*9tpd

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.

The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and four Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is amply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.

The next session will commence August 1st 1860.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING.
June 1. 23-1y t*pd

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Teacher by a young man of three years experience, who has received his education at one of the best Classical Schools in the South and who designs to follow teaching as a profession.

Address immediately, stating full particulars,

ALPHA.
Carthage, N. C. 23-9t*pd
Reference, W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, Orange Co., N. C.

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD'WARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 16*1yr

RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a HOUSE of reception for the public at this place, on the 20th inst. The

RED SPRINGS

are situated TWENTY-SIX miles South-West of Fayetteville in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The Waters of the Spring are admirably adapted to the cure of DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, &c. I will spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant, those who may visit my house.

TERMS: $20 per month; $1 per day.
HECTOR McNEILL.
June 5. 25*6t

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY,
FOR A MANUFACTURER OR BUSINESS MAN.

THE COTTON FACTORY at Swift Island, N. C., on the Pee Dee River, a never failing stream, will be sold or leased for a term of years on LIBERAL TERMS. Also the Merchandizing Business will be disposed of on good terms; 1 2 and 3 years time will be given. There is a good Dwelling House, and suitable houses for the operatives, and plenty of hands. The Factory is in good running operation. This is one of the best stands in the country for a Store, there can be plenty of Cotton bought at the place to run the Factory all the year. Apply to S. H. CHRISTIAN, at Swift Island, or REED & McRAE, at Montgomery Factory.

Montgomery Co., N. C., June 18, 1860. 27*6w

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers st., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

NOTICE.

AT JUNE TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Ryals, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased must make payment, while those having claims against him, must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 8. 25*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860

Joseph Marshall vs. Marvel Kirk.—Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Marvel Kirk is not a resident of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or final judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court at office in Albemarle, the Second Monday in May, A D., 1860, of American Independence the 84th year.

R. HARRIS, C. C. C.
Issued 6th June, 1860. 27*6t

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an infant to suffer from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered when timely used. Instance of disatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, from teething or any whether it arises other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860 89-1Y*as

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron, of Cumberland County, first of last June, my negro man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually called.) Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcast look. He has been hired for several years in Cumberland County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his imprisonment in any jail in this State, or $25 for information that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN.
Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4. 89tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

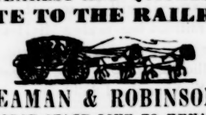
SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.
P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

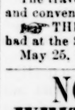
Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

NORTH CAROLINA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.



WILL BE OPEN for visitors the 1st of June. They are situated near the present terminus of the Western N. C. Rail Road, not an hour's ride by superior Omnibuses and Stages.

The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER

as Manager, whose experience at the various fashionable watering places of Virginia, added to his commanding appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insures good order and good fare.

The *very best* BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND of MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond, Virginia, affords, have been procured.

Riding Vehicles and Horses, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS, are at the command of visitors.

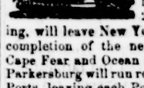
The country is elevated and healthy; the scenery beautiful and roads most excellent, and the pleasure grounds extensive.

There is no water better than that afforded by the North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive outlay he has made to fit up a watering place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant, to render all who may visit him, pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
May 14, 1860. 18-tf

Wilmington, N. C., & New York.



The Steamship PARKERSBURG, Capt. William Powell, will leave Wilmington on Saturday, 23d inst., for New York. Returning, will leave New York on Saturday, 30th. Until the completion of the new Steamer now building for the Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company, the Parkersburg will run regularly between the above named Ports, leaving each Port every alternate Saturday.

For rates of freight and other information, apply to EDWIN A. KEITH, Wilmington, N. C., or to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

Wilmington, June 16, 1860. 27-1m

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Minsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE have received our second purchase, consisting of a large and desirable stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.

Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale Buyers, on terms as favorable as they can be bought North or South.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 11tf

James Kyle

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS,
—among which are—

Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.

March 24, 1860. 3tf

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, granted at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Summerville, on 13th of August next, (it being Monday of Harnett Superior Court,) TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Terms, six months credit.

B. F. SHAW, Adm'r
of Estate of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.
June 18, 1860. 27*7t

I will have in Fayetteville

ON the 27th JULY, SEVENTY LARGE KENTUCKY MULES. I hope to be able to supply all my old friends and customers that may be wanting Mules, at prices as low as any other can possibly do from Kentucky.

H. T. WILSON.
Paris, Ky., June 25. 81*tf

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 30. 18tf

New Spring Goods.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing all the newest styles of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.

—ALSO—

—A fine assortment of—
Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.

March 15. 900tf

GUANO! GUANO!!

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS
April 16. 9-tf

Bacon and Corn.

2000 BUSHELS of GOOD CORN;
15,000 lbs. well-smoked BACON.
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

Glue and Spirits Barrels.

CONSTANTLY on hand by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

THE highest Cash price paid for SPIRITS TURPENTINE by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

Guano! Guano!!

500 BAGS No. 1 GUANO. For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

E. F. MOORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND will keep constantly on hand every article in the Turpentine Distillers' Line.
Feb'y 20. 14t-93tf

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

☞ For sale at cost and charges, ☜

100 BARRELS,
of various kinds and qualities.

☞ Persons indebted must call and settle.
Feb 16 92-tf

FRESH FRUITS!

25 BOXES ORANGES.
15 do LEMONS.
200 do Fine FIGS.

New York Apples, Cooking Prunes, and large Stock of Confectionaries, at Hotel Building, No. 40.

J. R. LEE.
April 30, 1860. 18-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—
150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859 93tf

CAPE FEAR LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 81-tf*

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 81-y

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal* —being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

Cross Creek Co's Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Yarns, which have given such general satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will please send on their orders and have them filled on as favorable terms as heretofore.

JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Man. Co.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.

H. H. ROBINSON.
June 8. 27-tf

2000 bushels Prime Corn, just received.

JOSEPH A. WORTH.
June 16. 27-1m

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

☞ 500 M. Envelopes, the greatest variety of sizes, colors and qualities, just received.
June 16, 1860. B. J. HALE & SON.

At the request of many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Thankful to my fellow-citizens for the very liberal support heretofore given me, if they again elect me to the office, I can only promise, as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.
May 2. 18-

At the request of many friends I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen Co. I can only promise if elected, to discharge the duties of the office as I have heretofore done.

B. FITZRANDOLPH.
Bladen Co., June 4. 34-

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS,
ROWAN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also for HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first-class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring, Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings. Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all sizes manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtsmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best TANNERY and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes, when it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Oak Tanned Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any Leather in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to show the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.,
March 23, 1860. 36tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still

All orders promptly attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A. BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1860. 56tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle. Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' Oil. White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTIN.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

A Rare Chance to make Money!

ANY person wishing to make from three to five dollars per day, can do so by enclosing me one dollar. The employment is honorable and requires little labor and a very small capital.

Address J. DIMERY.
Bennettsville, S. C.
June 30th, 1860. 31-3m

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860 5*1ypd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

A. E. Caveness vs. Murdoch McDonald and wife, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McDonald, one of the defendants in this case, is a nonresident of this State, Ordered therefore that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Archibald McDonald to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1860.

A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.
Issued 1st June 1860. 26*6t